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INHERITANCE OF "WOOLLY" IN RABBITS

By A. W. Bellamy, Department of Biological Sciences, University of California at Los Angeles, in cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California

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Almost everyone who has had experience in the production of domestic rabbits has occasionally seen "long-haired," or "woolly," young in litters from normal-haired parentage. Not everyone is familiar, however, with the fact that the occurrence of the condition can be accounted for and controlled. This pamphlet summarizes certain facts concerning the inheritance of "woolly" in rabbits, especially in White Flemish and New Zealand White Colonies, and offers suggestions on methods by which the undesirable character can be eliminated from the rabbitry.

The woolly, or long-haired, rabbit that occurs in occasional litters is practically the same thing as the Angora rabbit, the chief difference being that the Angora rabbit has been purposely developed through careful selection and breeding for fancy points. Feeding, season of year, condition of buck or doe, and similar factors have nothing to do with influencing the appearance of the character. The occurrence of woolly, or long-haired, individuals is due solely to inheritance.

When a woolly rabbit is mated with one that has normal hair, all the young have normal hair. All, however, carry the determiner, or "gene," for woolly. The woolly condition, therefore, is what is known as a recessive character, and it may be carried and transmitted by normal-haired rabbits. If the young from crossing normal-haired and woolly rabbits are mated, brother-sister, approximately one-fourth of their offspring will be woollies, about one-fourth will be entirely free from the character, and about half will be normal-haired but carriers of woolly.

Woolly offspring can be produced only under the following conditions:

Case 1. If both parents are woolly, or Angora--then all the offspring are woolly.

Case 2. If both parents are normal-haired carriers of the gene, or determiner, for woolly--then one-fourth of the offspring are woolly and three-fourths are normal-haired.

Case 3. If one parent is woolly and the other is a normal-haired carrier of the gene for woolly--then the offspring are about half and half woolly and normal-haired.

A normal-haired carrier of the gene for woolly, mated with a normal-haired noncarrier, will produce all normal-haired young, but half of them will be carriers of the gene.

### Suggestions for the Elimination of the Woolly

Knowledge of the foregoing facts suggests that the procedure for eliminating the woolly from the rabbitry is to mate animals in such manner that only normal-haired offspring will be produced. The character, or gene, can not be eliminated from the individual rabbit.

1. The occurrence of woollies in a litter from normal-haired parentage means that both the buck and the doe are carriers of the gene. These should be eliminated from the rabbitry, or else mated only to tested animals known to be noncarriers. The normal-haired offspring in the same litter should not be saved for breeding unless tested and found to be noncarriers of the gene.

2. A normal-haired rabbit is tested by mating with a woolly. If all the young are normal-haired and the litter numbers six or more, it is probable that the normal-haired parent is a noncarrier. If the animal is especially valuable it would be well to repeat the test. If any woolly young are produced from a mating of normal-haired with woolly, the normal-haired parent is a carrier. (See Case 3 above.)

3. To eliminate the woolly from the rabbitry all that is necessary is to avoid breeding from carriers of the gene.

In drawing conclusions from test matings, it is to be remembered that, in instances belonging either to Case 2 or to Case 1, if the litter is small, only normal-haired offspring may appear even though a fourth or a half are expected to be woolly.

The above facts can be verified by anyone who cares to take the time and trouble for sufficient experimentation.

### Explanation of the Occurrence of Woolly

Hereditary characters are represented in the germ cells by determiners, called "genes." These may be labeled as follows:

L (capital letter), gene for normal hair.

l (small letter), gene for woolly hair.

In a mating of woolly and woolly, a sperm carrying the gene (small l) unites with an egg carrying the gene (small l), so that in a formula the woolly is designated by two small l's (ll); likewise, the normal-haired is designated by two capital L's (LL); one letter in each case represents the gene from the father, the other the gene from the mother. Thus matings are written as follows:

LL x LL = Normal buck x normal doe.

ll x ll = Woolly buck x woolly doe. (Case 1.)

LL x ll = Normal x woolly.

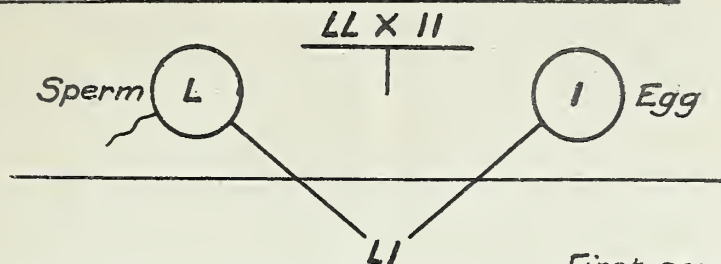
Ll x Ll = Normal-haired carriers of woolly. (Case 2.)

LL x Ll = Normal-haired x normal-haired carrier of woolly.

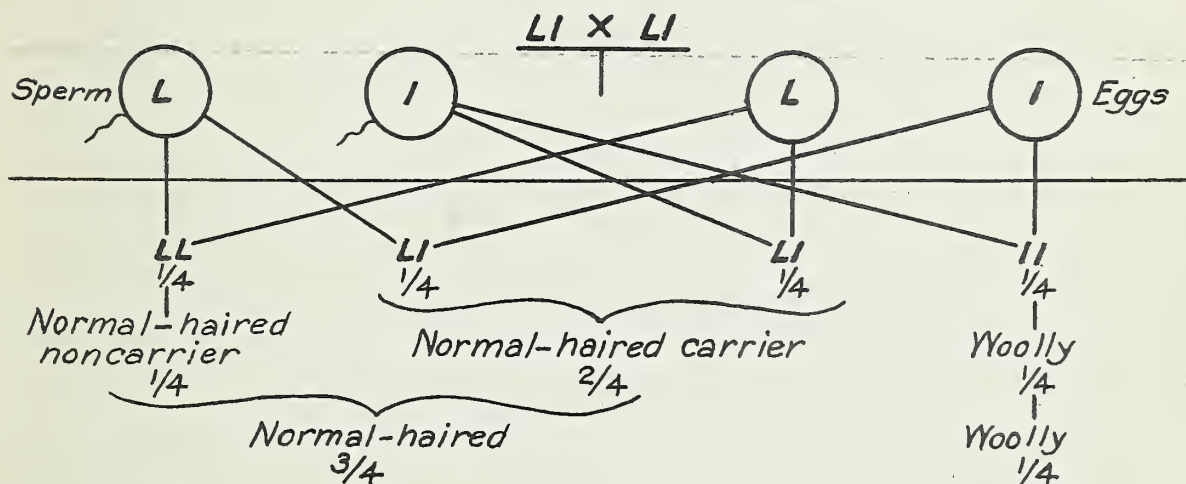
Ll x ll = Normal-haired carrier of woolly x woolly. (Case 3.)

# EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE OF WOOLLY IN RABBITS

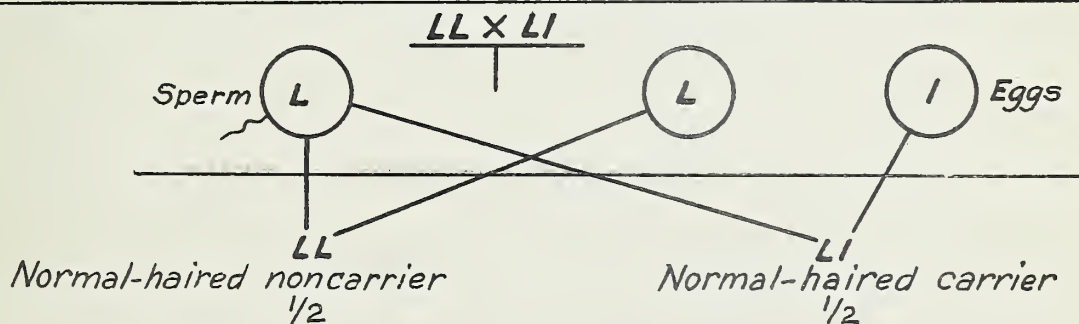
Normal-haired buck mated with woolly doe:



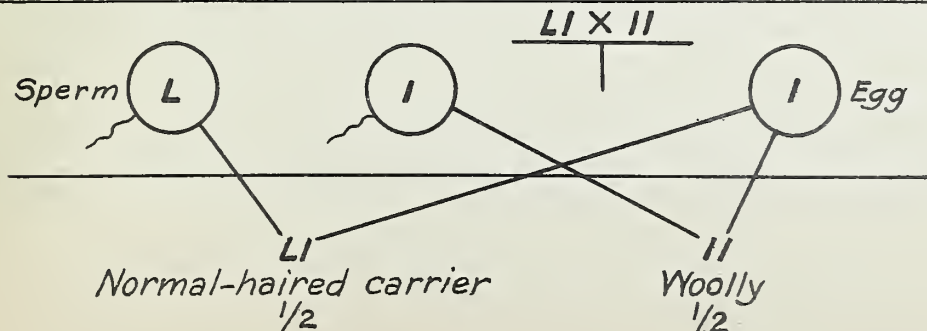
First generation young  
all normal-haired  
carriers of woolly.  
Mate brother-sister:



Normal-haired buck mated with normal-haired doe carrier:



Normal-haired buck carrier mated with woolly doe:



In the mating of a normal-haired animal with one that is woolly ( $LL \times ll$ ), each sperm carries the gene  $L$ , each egg the gene  $l$ . Thus, the young from such a mating are designated  $Ll$ . They are normal-haired carriers, the normal-hair character ( $L$ ) being dominant, while the woolly-hair character is recessive. When the  $Ll$  rabbits form germ cells, about half receive the  $L$  gene and about half the  $l$  gene. Both of the genes, whether  $LL$ ,  $Ll$ , or  $ll$ , never get into the ripe germ cells, so that a sperm or an egg can be either  $L$  or  $l$ . The entire cross can now be diagrammed.